

AIR FLIGHT RECORD MADE

Sergt. Coombs Flies 36 Miles in 15 Minutes, 30 Seconds.

Belmont Park, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Flying in a de Havilland bombing aeroplane equipped with two 40-horsepower Liberty motors, Sergt. Coombs set a new record today for the flight from Belmont Park field to the Statue of Liberty and return. The time for the thirty-six miles was announced as 15 minutes and 30 seconds. The old record, made by John B. Moisant in 1916, was 34 minutes and 34 seconds. Moisant's machine was a fifty-horsepower biplane. Eight de Havilland machines started in today's race. The time of the other machines was not announced. The event, which was part of the program arranged by the national aeronautical committee to raise funds for the purchase of athletic equipment for American aviators, brought in a \$1,000 trophy and a \$1,000 liberty bond.

The thousands of spectators who flocked to the aviation field were treated to the sight of more than 100 planes of all kinds swirling and swooping through the upper air at the same time.

The first sensation was furnished by Capt. Jacques Boyer of the French army, who performed a number of hair-raising stunts in a Nieuport.

Then came a four and a half mile race between Louis Chevrolet in his 15-horsepower Frontenac and Lieut. Moisant in his 50-horsepower de Havilland. Just as the race ended with the scout plane a winner by many yards the plane was seen to surge and drop 50 feet in a tail spin. Lieut. Moisant stepped out of the cockpit unhurt, although a little shaky after his narrow escape.

The 880-yard relay brought out some names familiar to the field, such as Billy Quest, W. Foy, H. Holden, L. Babcock and Fred Kelly. The event was won by the Hazlehurst field team.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLER NABBED IN NEW YORK

Bank Teller, with Wealthy Widow, Created Broadway Sensation.

New York, Oct. 26.—Fred Byron Franks, aged 35, came out of the West six days ago wearing a sombrero and coffee-colored overcoat which had made him a sensation on Broadway, where he did his share in keeping the night lights blazing. Tonight he is being held for the Kansas City authorities, who say they want him for the embezzlement of \$5,000.

Mrs. Estelle Lerch, pretty and wealthy widow of Leopold N. Y., who was arrested with him, was released. When arraigned in the Jefferson Market Court on the technical charge of being a fugitive from justice, Franks declared he became tired of trying to live on \$5 a month, his salary as receiving teller at the Stock Yards National Bank of Kansas City.

After leaving Kansas City, Franks bought a number of diamonds in Chicago, went hunting in the Adirondacks and then came to New York, where he met the exquisite and modishly groomed Mrs. Lerch. For a week they have created a sensation along Broadway. Franks turned himself over to the police when arrested.

Lockport, N. Y., Oct. 26.—Mrs. Estelle Lerch, aged 35, who was arrested in New York with a man wanted for embezzlement in Kansas City, is the widow of Roy Lerch, who inherited an estate valued at \$50,000. Her husband committed suicide by hanging two years ago.

RED CROSS LEASES HOME FOR WORKERS

Women Employes to Be Housed in Up-to-Date Buildings.

A central home and annexes for women workers at National Red Cross Headquarters, at the Potomac Division and with the Fourth Insular Division have been leased. The American Red Cross announced yesterday.

The present club home for the girls was contracted for last June, when the club was formed. It is located at 2009 N street northwest. The two new annexes leased are at 127 N street northwest, and 1600 Massachusetts avenue northwest.

The membership of the club is 300 strong. About 125 women can be given home accommodations with this housing system. Dances are held every Saturday evening with informal receptions and buffet suppers every Sunday evening. Weekly lectures will be given as soon as the influenza ban is lifted.

STOP DANDRUFF! HAIR GETS THICK, WAVY, BEAUTIFUL

Girls! Draw a cloth through your hair and double its beauty.

Spend a few cents! Dandruff vanishes and hair stops coming out.

To be possessed of a head of beautiful hair—soft, lustrous, fluffy, wavy and free from dandruff, is merely a matter of using a little Danderine.

It is easy and inexpensive to have nice, soft hair and lots of it. Just get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine now—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed, and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance, freshness, fluffiness and an incomparable gloss and lustre, and try as you will, you can not find a trace of dandruff or falling hair; but your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this—Adv.

SOLDIERS GET TASTY DISHES

Hot Cakes, Pies and Muffins Galore for Overseas Soldiers.

That the American soldiers are well fed so far as the substantial are concerned always has been accepted as a fact. The serving of delicious-tasting dishes in the battle zone, however, has not seemed practical to laymen unfamiliar with the inner workings of the Quartermaster Corps. But here is an eye-opener.

Hot cakes in the trenches! Cakes and pies in abundance! And it's a fact, too. Four million gallons of syrup have just been purchased by the Subsistence Division for the troops overseas. This will insure 100 per cent production by the griddle artists, and the doughboys need not have to go shy on the sweetening.

The Yanks are going to have plenty of milk to go in their coffee also. More than \$1,000,000 worth of evaporated milk has been purchased exclusively for the fighting men. This quantity is expected to last one month. Additional supplies will be obtained in the meantime.

The cakes, griddle and layer—and pies for Pershing's warriors will have it on all of the home stuff. They will be made out of real wheat flour. For consumption during the latter part of this month and the month of November, 47,000,000 pounds (23,500 barrels) of flour has been bought. Thirty million pounds of this will go to the troops in France.

The Subsistence Division has arranged with the Food Administration to pay for the flour by sight draft. This enables millers to bid more freely for Government business and helps the army buy flour at a low price.

Although ample quantities of sugar are regularly shipped overseas, syrup will be used to a large extent in the baking of cakes and pies. Salmon salad also is destined to be a popular dish in the war theaters this winter. More than 100,000,000 cans—one year's supply for the army—has just been contracted for. Eighty per cent of this will be used by the overseas forces. Sixteen ounces of salmon are equivalent to twenty ounces of beef, the army dietitians estimate, and concentration of the product makes it particularly adaptable to mobile and trench warfare.

The only danger that the Yanks won't enjoy bountiful daily repasts this winter seems to rest in the fact that they may be changing the program so fast that the automobile kitchens can't keep up with them.

PRESIDENT ENDORSES NEW JERSEY NOMINEE

Takes Active Part in Politics of Own State.

President Wilson took an active part in the politics of New Jersey, his home State, yesterday, when he made a public endorsement of the candidacy of Charles O'Connor Hennessey, the Democratic Senatorial nominee, and approving Senator Joseph R. Sweeney, the Republican nominee, for his opposition to the Federal suffrage amendment. The President's letter follows:

The White House, Washington, Oct. 26, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Hennessey:

I may I not say how deeply interested I am in the contest you are conducting? I cannot but feel that in the long run your earnest appeal with regard to the suffrage amendment, made in the public interest and because of my intimate knowledge of the issues involved both on the other side of the water and here, Senator Baird has certainly not represented the true feeling and spirit of the people of New Jersey. I am sure that they must have felt that such an appeal could not and should not be ignored. It would be a very great make-weight thrown into the international scale and the course of action while in the Senate could be reversed by the people of our great State.

Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.
Hon. Charles O'Connor Hennessey,
39 Park Row, New York.

MUM GLORIES WASTE UNSEEN OWING TO FLU

Hope for Reopening of Government Greenhouses Soon.

Unseen and unglorified thousands of resplendent chrysanthemums at the Government Agriculture greenhouses are doomed to die within a week or ten days unless the influenza ban on public meetings is lifted. The flowers are ready in greater number and more beautiful than ever before. But they are not expected to last more than a week or ten days in this variety of weather. Department officials in charge of the greenhouse are doing everything possible to moderate within the next few days and that the exhibit can be shown without danger to the public health. Thousands of new Mum glories, chrysanthemums, and on big days the "mum" greenhouses have been thronged for hours.

A record number of seedlings have been raised this year. Among them are four sure to attract attention, not only because of their exceeding beauty, but because of their names. A large white flower, with double-curled petals, an improvement on the Queen Mary variety, has been named Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. Three bronze and red and yellow flowers, with rolling hills in the rear and a river in front, have been named Prince George, Prince George's daughter, and Prince George's son. The names were chosen by the committee on the Queen Mary variety, has been named Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. Three bronze and red and yellow flowers, with rolling hills in the rear and a river in front, have been named Prince George, Prince George's daughter, and Prince George's son. The names were chosen by the committee on the Queen Mary variety, has been named Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

NEW STATION SWITCHBOARD

A new telephone switchboard has been installed in the bureau of information at the Washington Union Station in order to expedite the telephone service.

This board has ten direct lines connected with the main telephone exchange in this city. The number of this new board is Main 3670.

"William the Conqueror," read the small boy from his history, "landed in England in 1066 A. D."

"What does A. D. stand for?" inquired the teacher.

The small boy pondered. "I don't exactly know," he said. "Maybe it's after dark."—New York Times.

LOOKING BACKWARD

By CAPT. J. WALTER MITCHELL.

The story of how the old Naylor farm on the east bank of the Anacostia river, or Eastern Branch of the Potomac, was transformed into a bustling village 30 years ago is of unusual interest. In the evolution of the erstwhile turnip patch and cornfield into Twining City, D. C., there was a concentration of interest on the part of men who were known as the "giants of East Washington" in civic betterment movements, many of whom have passed on to the great beyond. Two of these were the trustees in charge of the first sale of lots, June 7, 1888, Richard Smith and Charles A. Elliott, and they both died some years ago.

Enterprise of the Eighties.

The idea of developing the beautiful hills and plateaus on the Eastern Branch began to take definite form in the minds of a few enterprising men as early as 1885. One of the most active promoters of the project was Robert F. Bradbury, who has been given the deserved cognomen of "pioneer settler of Twining City."

Mr. Bradbury, who still is very much alive, is sometimes referred to as "the mayor of Twining City." His pretty home is at the very entrance to the picturesque suburb, and he has resided there continuously ever since Twining City was given a place on the map.

In the very conception of the new settlement it was proposed to honor in some manner the names of the engineers who planned the City of Washington, Maj. L'Enfant and Mr. Elliott. In carrying this into effect L'Enfant Circle was established at the intersection of Pennsylvania and Minnesota avenues, and a public square was named for Elliott. It was the intention of the promoters of the town to place a heroic statue of the French engineer in L'Enfant Circle, but the project was never carried into effect, nor has the circle at a low price.

Pioneer and "Mayor" of Twining City, D. C.



First Building in Twining City. Pioneer store of Robert F. Bradbury, known as the "Mayor" of Twining City, erected in 1890, on Naylor farm, now a bustling suburban town on the Eastern Branch of the Potomac.

been properly arranged as a public park, as was intended.

Twining City is named in honor of the first Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia under the present form of government, Maj. W. J. Twining, Engineer Corps, U. S. A. This pretty and historic place may be reached by taking the Capital Traction street cars on Pennsylvania avenue which are placarded "Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue southeast," and transferring to the little car which proceeds across the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge and through the center of Twining City. Motorists should follow Pennsylvania avenue eastward and cross the bridge, which is in reality a continuation of the avenue.

Congress, Built Bridge.

Congress hastened the crystallization of the Twining City project by appropriating \$100,000 to erect "a handsome and substantial bridge" across the Eastern Branch at the then Eastern terminus of Pennsylvania avenue.

The trustees of the Naylor estate subdivided the tract of about two acres of the ancient farm. In choosing names for the streets those of the original owners of the city of Washington were selected, and the streets and public spaces were ceded to the government. In a paper in possession of Mr. Bradbury it is stated that "the grand avenue passing through the city of Washington (Pennsylvania avenue, extended) will have a roadway 100 feet wide, with thirty feet on either side for sidewalks and parking. The other streets will have thirty feet on either side of spaces of fifteen feet on either side for sidewalks and parking. The trustees have proceeded in making the subdivision with Pennsylvania avenue in mind, and the reflection of the bridge, which is a roundabout, to tap the Marlboro turnpike, the main artery of Prince George's district, Maryland, by this connection the distance from Washington City to Upper Marlboro, the county seat of Prince Georges, will be shortened about four miles, thus directing through Twining City and over the Pennsylvania Avenue Bridge the travel and traffic that now reaches Washington by other routes."

It also was emphasized in the paper that "the new city and its surroundings, including the Benning, Agassiz Park, and the numerous other parks of the city—are destined, in the opinion of the best judges, to be to Washington what Brooklyn is to New York City." The fact that the city is situated on the fact that the "average cost of dwelling houses in the county is greater than the average cost of city dwelling houses, which is due to the fact that most of the houses in the suburbs are owned by the people who occupy them, while the land is cheaper than city property."

Twining City is located on a plateau, with rolling hills in the rear and the river in front. Again, the venerable paper in possession of Mr. Bradbury states: "This particular portion of the District county was considered by the Eastern Branch on a small scale, and it was the most important suburb the city had, as is shown by the fact that it was the first to be connected with the city by a bridge. This bridge was burned by the British when they marched against Washington. After the original bridge was destroyed it was later partially rebuilt and used for foot passengers only. It was burned the second time accidentally, the accident occurring when the last Henry Clay barbecue was held in Bladensburg. Some of the celebrants were on their way up the river in a small steamboat, or when a spark from the smokestack set fire to the bridge and destroyed it. When the Anacostia bridge

was built the historic structure was abandoned.

Greased Pig Was Popular.

The second greatest event in the annals of Twining City was when the opening of the Pennsylvania avenue bridge was celebrated on August 25, 1890. The event was made the occasion of great rejoicing, and was attended by many of the civic and military organizations of Washington. One of the central figures at the celebration was big Andy Gleason, contractor, Republican politician and friend of the late James G. Blaine. Mr. Gleason was an active participant in all movements for the betterment of the District, and possessing the ready wit for which most Irishmen are noted, he was always the life of the functions he attended. Referring to the bridge opening and the attendant ceremonies, Mr. Gleason said:

"A small and extremely lively pig, well greased, a slippery pole, and a big steer, barbecued and browned to the point of being inedible, were the predominant features of the event. The celebration was one of the last of the general old-time outdoor festivals held in the District. The picnic features included chasing the greased pig, a race for the slippery pole, and a big barbecue. There was music galore and much speechmaking, and at night the affair was concluded with an immense bonfire, the reflection of which could be seen in every part of the District. Credit was given to the late Dr. W. Lee White, who had a fine summer home in rear of Twining City, known as 'Floral Hall,' as the originator of the bridge project."

Robert F. Bradbury, now the owner of Bradbury Heights on the commanding crest beyond Twining City, established the pioneer business in the building he erected at the south end of the Pennsylvania avenue bridge, in May, 1890. He said yesterday that Twining City was the last subdivision recorded in the District surveyor's office that did not follow the street plans as laid down by the authorities, and it has ever since been regretted that this was so.

L'Enfant May Have Statue.

Elliott Circle is a semi-circular intersection of the south end of the bridge, L'Enfant Circle, at Minnesota and Pennsylvania avenues, is at the terminus of the East Washington Heights Railroad, which connects with the Capital Traction Railway at Seventeenth street, east, and crosses the bridge. It is said the project of placing a statue of the French officer there has not been entirely abandoned. It is believed by Mr. Bradbury and other residents of the suburb that following the successful conclusion of the present great war, such a memorial will be erected. Washington was not much greater in size than Twining City, the old Naylor farm supplied the tables of the great men in American history with vegetables, fresh eggs and poultry. Col. Naylor, who was the owner of the land was subdivided, was noted for his unbounded hospitality and the old Naylor farmhouse was the scene of many notable gatherings. Mayor Bowen of Washington also lived in an ancient mansion on what is now Randall Highlands, just beyond Twining City. Other men of national reputation have from time to time resided on the picturesque heights, from which a magnificent view of the Nation's Capital City may be had.

At the time Twining City came into being, Jackson City at the south end of the old Long Bridge, made famous by the civil war, was flourishing, and because of its numerous gambling places was sometimes referred to as "Washington's Monte Carlo." Jackson City was intended to per-

FRENCH RAISE RED CROSS AID

Notable Gathering in Paris Hears Response by H. P. Davison.

Paris, Oct. 26.—An audience that filled the great amphitheater of the Sorbonne today to do honor to the American Red Cross heard men distinguished in the civic, diplomatic, military and naval life of France extol the work of the American relief organization. Among the Americans present were Ambassador Sharp and members of the diplomatic corps, and Henry P. Davison, chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, who responded on behalf of the organization.

Mr. Louis Barthou, of the Academie Française, formerly prime minister, who was chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Mourier, under-secretary of state for health service, spoke in the name of the French government. Other speakers and their topics were: Mr. Firmin Roz, the work of the American Red Cross; Mrs. Siegfried, the work in behalf of the mothers and orphans of France; Admiral Touchard, on behalf of the French Red Cross; Mr. LeBas, mayor of Roubaix, the work in the invaded regions, and Gen. Malletier, who spoke for those maimed by the war. Applause was frequent during the speeches, particularly when Mr. Davison, in his response, said the American people were glad of the opportunity afforded through the medium of their Red Cross to give some tangible expression to their sympathy for France and their gratitude for the military and political aid which France afforded to our own struggling republic, far back in the eighteenth century.

Mr. Davison's response, in part, follows:

Pride of All Americans.

"It has been the privilege of the American Red Cross to have in these great world events a share in which I believe practically every loyal American takes an honest pride. Because it is a voluntary organization, the Red Cross has mobility and freedom of action which enables it to operate with greater speed than is possible for governments and armies with their numerous and complex machinery. Therefore, the American Red Cross was able to precede the American armies to France in anticipation of their arrival, with an assurance that the heart of the American people was enlisted with the heart of France in this great cause, an assurance which I hope has been of some degree of aid to France and her valiant people."

"As soon as America entered the war, the American Red Cross mobilized its forces and resources, and hastened here, first to assist in any way and in any possible manner the French forces and their families, and, secondly, to make all feasible preparation for our own soldiers when they should arrive. Of these designs and endeavors, have met with any success, the result has been due, quite as much to the cordiality of the French reception and co-operation, as to our own enterprise. Without the ready response of France, her official and unofficial, we could have done nothing."

"As an American and as chairman of the American Red Cross, I believe that the best thought of America and the best efforts of the Red Cross are one and the same—to create a world of equal opportunities for the comfort and happiness of all."

DISTRICT SOLDIER KILLED IN FRANCE

Myron Dodge, Mentioned for Daring, Slain by Bursting Shell.

A Washington boy, Myron Dodge, son of Wilbur Dodge, 1514 W street southeast, who was noted for conscientious service from rank of private to that of sergeant on Christmas Day last, has been killed in action in France, last night's casualty list, issued by the War Department, announced.

Young Dodge enlisted in the army April 15, 1917, three days before his eighteenth birthday. He was a member of the Twenty-first Field Artillery. All of his military training was received in Texas.

As a Washington schoolboy he attended the Van Houten public school, Anacostia, and the Technical High School, where he was an officer of the cadets. He had been interested in the Garden Memorial Sunday School, of which he was secretary.

Upon reaching France he was assigned for special training at a wireless training school. It was while driving a wireless engine, was killed by a bursting shell on September 12. His officers and companions have written of the bravery and fearlessness of the young soldier, as well as of his popularity among his comrades.

His brother-in-law is Lieut. George D. Litherland, A. S. A., U. S. A., who has seen twenty years of service with the regular army.

LABOR BOARD MAKES IMPORTANT RULINGS

Questions Affecting Workman and Employer Are Considered.

The National War Labor Board affirmed its principles of collective bargaining, an eight-hour day, right to work, and a ban on strike-breaking, a half for overtime and double time for extra time, such as Sundays and holidays, and equal pay for equal work in a series of decisions yesterday affecting groups of factories at Saginaw, Mich., and Denver, Colo.; the Standard Wheel Company, of Terre Haute, Ind., and the Southern California Iron and Steel Company, of Los Angeles.

In figuring overtime, the board ruled that unless the employee worked in excess of two hours over the eight-hour day in the unit of time, he was not entitled to overtime pay, but that it was the duty of the employer to see that he got at least four hours of sleep if he started in on Monday morning.

The board also ruled that employers, through their shop committees, could lengthen the hours of five working days a week to make possible a half holiday on the sixth and still permit of the forty-eight hours a week being accomplished.

petate the fame of President Jackson, "Old Hickory," but it fell into ill repute and is now only a sordid relic of the past, a relic of the greed of great intentions and spidy history. Soon after the creation of Twining City a man-about-town referred to the two places—Jackson City and Twining City—as the "twin cities of the Potomac's other shore." The remark was overheard by "Mayor" Bradbury, of Twining, who came back with: "You're dead wrong. If Jackson City is in the region of Hades, some-

WHY

Pay \$30 to \$35 for a Ready-Made SUIT or OVERCOAT

When I will tailor you one to your Individual Measure for

\$21.75

I have the clothes you want at a price that you have been used to paying. I bought woollens in big lots such as would have scared the average tailor a year ago. I got these woollens at a price that now permits me to sell the biggest value in tailored-to-measure clothes in all Washington. I have supplied Washingtonians with quality clothes for more than 30 years, and they know what I mean when I say "BUY NOW IF YOU WANT TO SAVE THE RISE IN COSTS THAT ARE ALL BUT UPON US." Come in and look over my stock and you'll know why I can sell clothes at such a remarkably low price.

HORN---THE TAILOR

611 Seventh St. N. W.

SKIP-STOP PLAN SAVES 687,122 TONS OF COAL

Street Railroads Throughout Country Gain New Power.

Six months operation under the skip-stop system adopted by the street railroads of the country as a coal conservation measure, shows a saving of coal or its power equivalent in twenty-four States of \$1,000,000 annually according to the latest figures announced by the United States Fuel Administration. Reports from the other States are not yet available.

Massachusetts reported the saving of 151,000 tons; Pennsylvania comes next with 165,200 tons; Missouri was third with 52,021; New York, 50,000; New Jersey, 50,000; Illinois, 50,000; Ohio, 23,000; and Michigan, 22,000 tons. Other States showing savings of 10,000 tons or more are: Tennessee, 15,000; Connecticut, 15,000; California, 11,000; Minnesota and Wisconsin, 10,000.

While complete reports from the street railroads of the entire country are lacking, the skip-stop method of operation has, it is estimated by the Fuel Administration, effected a saving from old methods of about 10 per cent in power and coal consumption in fuel necessary to produce that power.

HOWARD S. COE DIES FROM GRIP IN TEXAS

Scientist of Department of Agriculture Was on Field Trip.

Associates in the Department of Agriculture received news yesterday of the death Friday, in Beaumont, Tex., of Howard S. Coe, assistant agricultural pathologist at the South Dakota Experiment Station and held that position until he entered the service of the Department of Agriculture in July, 1914. He was the author of a number of official publications dealing with plant production, and was a member of several scientific societies.

Mr. Coe resided at Cherrydale, Va. His widow, an infant son, and his mother survive.

CALLS DISTRICT MAN "SPY," AND IS BEATEN

Slur on G. P. Eustis Basis for Damage Suit.

Newport, R. I., Oct. 26.—"If I knew that German spy was to be here I would not have attended," these words, alleged to have been uttered by Ogden Codman, of New York, formerly of Boston, and which led to a fight between him and George Peabody Eustis, of Washington, D. C., have been made the basis of a suit for \$100,000 damages filed by Eustis.

The slur complained of is alleged to have been uttered on the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. Eustis on Sunday, October 15, at a luncheon given by Mrs. Alexander D. B. Pratt in her Newport residence. Following the luncheon, Eustis met Codman on the street and demanded an apology. When it was refused he knocked Codman down, inflicting bruises requiring the attention of a physician.

TRIAL OF NEWMAN POSTPONED BY "FLU"

Robert Newman, indicted for the murder of John P. Verres, the Washington jitney driver, will not be tried until the December court.

Newman was to have been tried October 15, at a jury trial, because of the influenza epidemic has resulted in a postponement of the trial. Judge Brent, who will preside at the trial, said yesterday that it would be impossible to find twelve men who had not been affected in some way by the epidemic.

Gamble, the soldier-companion of Newman, is awaiting execution in the death cell at Richmond. His execution has been postponed until after Newman's trial, in December.

GRIEFS OF WAR AND DISEASE END LIFE OF LOCAL SYRIAN

Troubles came too thick and fast for Mike Hadad, a Syrian fruit dealer at Twelfth street and New York avenue. His associates say he died of a broken heart.

The story of his woes are all laid bare in a will which has been filed in the District Supreme Court. Great sweeping forces, the war and the influenza epidemic, have wiped out his family. And the love of family in the Levantine heart is a strong passion.

To begin with, all communication with his mother and sisters back in the old country was cut off at the war. Every bit of news of Turkish atrocities in the little Christian country was like the rasp of a knife across his heart, not knowing whether his mother was still alive and doubtless suffering, or dead and out of misery.

And then along came the epidemic in Washington. It carried off with it both of his beloved twin brothers, Peter and Paul, stalwart helpers in the little fruit shop.

The long suffering heart could bear no more and ceased to beat.

The insurance money, his automobile, his interest in the business, were bequeathed in trust to Mrs. Gertrude Harringer, a friend who he had tried to aid him in his efforts at communication with his family in Syria. She has promised to try to find his family after the war is over, and in such event the property will be shared by the members of the family who are alive.

Aid Wisconsin Women Ill Here with Influenza

Aid to Wisconsin women who are ill in Washington with the influenza is offered through a committee of Wisconsin war workers.

This committee is anxious to locate and befriend any who lack attention at this time. The telephone number of the chairman of the relief committee is Columbia 6058.

"My private pity," I suppose the Kaiser rewarded you liberally for bombing the British hospitals?"

"Nonense! I was do it only for der pleasure!"—London Opinion.

A Ray of Hope for Those With Rheumatism

Here Is a Message That May Mean An End To All of Your Suffering.

In many ways this winter has already broken all records for severity, and hence intense suffering has followed in its wake. Those afflicted with Rheumatism will long remember the pangs of pain which have multiplied with the unusual cold, wintry blasts which have grasped the entire country.

Not only have chronic sufferers felt more than ever before the tortures of Rheumatism, but probably more new cases have developed than in any two ordinary winters, because of the unheard of intensity of weather conditions. And to those who are just feeling the first little twinging pains of the disease, we would warn you to take the right course at the outset, and avoid permitting yourself to fall a helpless victim to one of the most disabling and painful diseases to which the human family is subject.

If you have had Rheumatism for any length of time, the chances are that you have kept the limber bottle pretty busy during these trying times, but you may as well realize now that gallons of liniments and other locally applied remedies will never rid you of this body-wrecking, pain-racking disease. The best that you can expect from such treatment is some little temporary relief from the sharp, shooting pains.

But if you are a person of intel-

ligence, you want more than mere relief. You want to break the shackles of a disease that has you so firmly within its power. You want a treatment that not only relieves the pains, but that stops them forever, by reaching their source, and removing their cause.

Experience has proven that a great majority of cases of Rheumatism are caused by a disordered condition of the blood. Millions upon millions of tiny little disease germs multiply rapidly, and spread throughout the circulation, setting up their attacks of pain at some susceptible part of the body. Of course the blood cannot be reached by local applications, which explains why Rheumatism is never cured by liniments and lotions.

But those whose blood is infested with the germs of Rheumatism should be delighted to know that in the midst of all their suffering there is a bright ray of hope. S. S. S., the grand old purely vegetable blood remedy, promptly purifies the blood, and cleanses it of all impurities and disease germs, and in this way makes it impossible for the germs of Rheumatism to remain. A full course of this remedy will prove to you its great efficacy, as it has in numerous cases which have been reported to us by grateful patients.

Do not continue to suffer because of wrong treatment, but go to your drug store and commence taking S. S. S. today. And if your case requires any special advice, write fully to our head physician, who will give you complete directions as to just how to treat your case. Address Medical Director, Swift Laboratory, Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.